

1887. NOW READY. 1887.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY,
(TWO-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE).
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &
ROYAL SOCY. pp. 1,150. \$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royl Socy. pp. 776. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. It is a valuable reference work. It contains all the latest information concerning China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam, Macao, and the Philippines.

Do. Ladies' Directory Nagasaki.
Do. Post Director Kobe (Hyogo).
Do. Military Forces Osaka.
Do. Chinese Hongk. Tokyo.
MACAO. Yekohama.

CHINA. Makassar.
PAKISTAN. Ningpo.
PHILIPPINES. Manila.
Cebu.
Swatow.
AMOY.
Takao.
Taiwan.
Tamsui.
Keelung.
Wuchow.
Ningpo.
Shanghai.
Chinkiang.
Wuhu.
Kukkiang.
Hankow.
Iolang.
Chinkiang.
Canton.
Tainan.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Port Arthur.
Nanking.
COREA. Singapore.
Seoul.
Jongmull.
MILITARY STATES. Johore.
Yunnan.
PORT HAMILTON. Sungai Ujong.
VLADEIVOSTOK. Parak.
NAVAL SQUADRONS— French.
United States. German.
Japan. Chinese Northern.
Shipping Officers of the Chinese Steamers of China & M. S. N. Co. S. S. C. Messen. Marlinnes. S. S. C. F. C. & M. S. H. Co. Indo-China S. N. Co. Scottish Orientals S. S. Co. Douglas S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast China Mar. S. N. Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of THIRTY-THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED FOREIGNERS arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order, the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been mostly reduced in size and brought up to date. They now consist of:

MAPS OF MERCHANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.
PLAN OF SINGAPORE.
PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.
PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar. Mean of Barometer and Thermometer. Rainfall &c.
A full Chronology, which gives events since 1840, and also figures to China and Japan.
A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c., with the date on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.
New Scale of Hongkong Stamp Duties.
The Hongkong Post Guide for 1887.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcel Posts at and from London and Hongkong.
Tables of Current and Past Charges adopted by the P. & P. Co. and the Royal Mail.
Society of Chinese Merchants, Hongkong.
Society of Chinese Merchants, J. ... and B. K. K. K.

The APPENDIX consists of FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is made by the learned doctors and those having commercial or political relations with the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are as follows:

TREATIES WITH CHINA—Great Britain, Nanking, 1842.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH COREA—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH SIAM—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH ANNAM—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH TAIWAN—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

“ “ China, Quibao & Additional Article, and others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Convention, 1860.

“ Tientsin, 1858.

“ Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

“ Peking, 1880.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH CHINA—Great Britain, Nanking, 1858.

“ “ France, Paris, 1858.

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United States, Tientsin, 1858.

“ Additional, 1869.

“ Peking, 1869.

“ Berlin, 1861.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(Paxo Masses, Falcon & Co's Agents.)	
December - 9 A.M.	39.0
Barometer - P.M.	38.640
Thermometer - 9 A.M.	39.020
Thermometer - 1 P.M.	38.750
Thermometer - 4 P.M.	38.750
Thermometer - 8 P.M.	38.750
Thermometer - 11 P.M.	38.750
Thermometer - 1 A.M. (W.M. bulb)	38.750
Thermometer - 4 A.M. (W.M. bulb)	38.750
Thermometer - Morning (over night)	38.750

NEWS FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

London, 3rd May.

It is calculated that it will take three weeks to get through with the first clause of the Crimes (Ireland) Bill. The amendments are contentious.

London, 5th May.

A long and animated debate on the Crimes (Ireland) Bill continues.

A motion having been made declaring that the article in the Times charging Mr. John Dillon with falsehood when he denied connection with Fenians, Mr. Sheridan declared it to be a breach of privilege, and Mr. Kellie moved to refer the question to a Select Committee.

London, 6th May.

After three days' debate the Bitch of Privilege was rejected.

Upon the return of the German Ambassador to France friendly assurances were exchanged with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, 7th May.

The House of Commons negatived the motion for a Select Committee introduced by Mr. Gladstone's statement relative to the Times.

Mr. Edward Clarke's amendment was adopted declining to treat the matter as a breach of privilege.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet, said he believed that the nation world seen time hereafter by a sharp expression of opinion stop the grotesque and melancholy farce that now now playing in the House of Commons.

THE VOLUNTEERS' ANNUAL HEAVY GUN COMPETITION.

The annual heavy gun competition of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, which commenced on Easter Monday, was resumed on the 7th inst. 20 men under command of Lieut. McCullum went to St. Peter's Island. The competition consisted of firing plumed shell from the 6-in. P.M. battery there, at a target composed of a board 10 ft. square, 1,200 yards from the shore, and some excellent work was made, although towards the close of the day rain squalls rendered the light and position of the mark very uncertain.

About 35 men in all have competed, and their performances all round have been extremely creditable. Twice a 6-in. shell was sent through the barbette. The first fall, or rays, were cut several times, and the last shot was completely spent. It is understood that the best shot will be selected for the 6-in. gun at St. Peter's Island on an early date.

Lieuts. Anderson and Laird, R.A., have been in charge of the firing, part of which will be made up and published as soon as possible. The commissioner and transport were on the 7th inst. under the care of the popular Captain Master Sergeant Minto, whose many friends were pleased to see him amongst them once more.

Well-wishers of our small local corps will be gratified to learn that concurrently with the return of Major Tripp, great efforts will be made with the object of increasing its efficiency and popularity. In the meantime it is to be hoped that every member will do his best to render the forthcoming Queen's Birthday Parade a success, from every point of view, and a disappointment to detractors.

A RAIDWAY TO PEKING DECIDED ON.

The Shé-pao of the 1st May says, on the authority of an official letter from Tungchow that the Foreign Board has sent instructions to the local Tao-tai, through the Viceroy Li, to issue the following circular notice within the temporal and civil districts of imminence. The Chinese Government is constructing a railway from Tungchow to the Shé-ho-gate of Peking, and has asked tenders for the work, which will be begun soon and finished in two years, from British, German, and American traders. If any graves shall be in the way of the new line, the owner must in each case find a site and remove the coffin, and the price of the new one thus brought will be paid by Government. The distance between the Shé-ho-gate and the Shé-ho-gate of Peking is about 10 miles.

On the 1st May, some tenders were received for the construction of a railway from Tungchow to the Shé-ho-gate of Peking, and the tenders for the work, which will be begun soon and finished in two years, from British, German, and American traders.

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FOREIGN LOANS AND CHINESE SWINDLERS.

The Tientsin correspondent of the Daily News writes:

"Of the resources of the human mind, enterprise scheming there is no end, and of the fact we have abundant exemplifications in Northern China."

Nearly since last autumn, and during the past winter and present spring, many so-called agents or brokers have come from Peking saying they had full authority to raise loans for very exalted personages. The purposes for which the loans were said to be required were always disclosed with great frankness and frankness of the persons. The line to Shé-ho-gate is an admirable instrument, the distance is 2,600 li, and there is no manual retransmission as by the mail station of Ching-hing, there is an admirable automatic mechanical arrangement which makes the two sections work as one by so-called "electric transmission." The instrument therefore answers excellently.

It is found-as-a rule that after two years' preliminary preparation a student can become a fairly good operator with eight months' practice, and in eight months it is fit to take charge of a station. In three years he generally can act as a competent construction engineer. One of the principal trains at the school has created some interest among the foreign students, and before long there will be other pupils of equal competence to undertake and complete work."

On entering the college the youth learn English, reading and writing, and from English class books go through a strict course of geography, arithmetic, algebra, mathematics, composition, and acquire, in addition, other subjects of a general education. They are then passed to the training course, which are fitted with instruments to represent long straight lines with terminals, and intermediate stations in accordance with actual practice. The principal instrument used is the Siemens barometer, which is found to work well and to withstand the severe alternations of climate, the cold of winter, the heat of summer, the dry air, dust storms, and also the effects of the thermometer. The line to Shé-ho-gate is an admirable instrument, the distance is 2,600 li, and there is no manual retransmission as by the mail station of Ching-hing, there is an admirable automatic mechanical arrangement which makes the two sections work as one by so-called "electric transmission."

The instrument therefore answers excellently.

The technical course is careful and complete.

The text book used is Peacock's "Electric Telegraph," a most admirable and practical manual.

With the study of this book are associated practical scientific testing, electric measurement, etc., also lessons in Schwendler's tangent galvanometer, the differential galvanometer, and Wheatstone's bridge.

The young men go through a course explanatory of various systems of telegraphy, of double currents, duplex and quadruplex, of magnetic and electro-magnetic telephones, etc. Furthermore, they are taught the use of the telephone, and the art of making and repairing it.

At first these agents and large sums were spent upon telegraphs to Shanghai and Europe, and from those places.

Also a vast amount of trouble was expended.

The answers certainly went to various high officials in Peking in the form of undivided offers from subsequent foreign brokers, as the native brokers took care to have the word "undivided" in their discreet back-ground.

The result has been odd.

The high officials who got inside Troy's walls.

Sometimes the brokers or agents employ shady friends to bring back secret general they come alone and unattended, but on other occasions they are accredited by missionaries a dangerous facility of the labourers in the Lord's vineyard, who may get involved someday.

All the enquiries come to nothing the new industry will presently collapse for want of new

memorials. At first guileless foreigners would receive what amounts to important native documents, would bring them for telegrams, and-as generally happened-would then advance \$10,000-\$20,000 to get back the man to Peking. He mostly, at the end, found that his remittance had miscarried, and wanted a little loan to carry him back to see and settle with the prodigious persons who had so easily employed him. We are less trusting now, and if a Chinese gentleman who came to borrow many millions, asks for a small temporary advance, he gets a confirmation answer.

Some day, as to the names of angust per-

sons without authority, and in reality, as a means of effecting little swindles, is a most serious offence in this Empire, it will not be surprising if a raid is made upon the officious brokers

and agents, whose capture will be followed by decapitation.

But ingenuity is sometimes shown. The other day one of these agents or brokers went to a capitalist, joy radiant in his face, and in fact, the broker seemed beside himself with pure delight. He had fixed a beautiful loan for 5 million dollars, and intended to travel to London and make a collateral advance of the sum of astronomical and profuse magnificence. Document signed by a personage of terrific grandeur, and the paper could be given to the capitalist in about an hour or so. All was signed and sealed, but delivery depended on a commission of about two hundred thousand taels of silver to be given at once, beforehand, in default amounts to the sum of 100,000 taels of silver.

The capitalist waited, the broker became eloquent, minister, wrathful, imploring, denouncing, and threatening by turns, but the capitalist was a stubborn young man from the country, and would give neither check nor notes until he got the precious document in his possession. In fact, to make a frank translation, he would not release the broker.

So the broker waited, his patience exhausted—was disappointed, and as a natural consequence the high and mighty one, (whose name had been bandied about as unconsciously as if Smith or Brown) has kept the bond which had been—it was affirmed—signed by the voracious pencil. So that fine loan has fallen through, all for want of faith.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE AT TIEN-TSIN.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraph College, which was formerly in the city, has been removed to the rear of the Chinese Admiralty building. The college, which was founded at the end of the year 1886, has now passed the rudimentary stage of its existence. It now holds from 45 to 50 pupils.

The Head Director is Tsu-tai Chou Fa. The President is Chang Chung-tao, who is associated with Shé-tao-tai. The principal foreign Professor of studies is Dr. C. P. Poulsen, a Danish gentleman, formerly electrician in the service of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen. With him as associate is Mr. F. C. Calico, a Dane, also a graduate, formerly in the service of the Danish Electric Company as electrician. The third in command is Mr. Na San, a Pekinese, pupil of Dr. Martin of the Tung-men-ku of Peking.

The pupils vary in age, some are but 24 years old, others are 21, two or three are 26 years. They come from the various provinces, and are well-educated youths of good families. They behave well, and are doing well in their studies, and above all attend diligently to their daily lessons quickly, and show aptitude and intelligence. While in college, under strict supervision, their performances of duty is excellent and indeed some of the lads are in skill superior to the average European operator. The young men have, according to their professional accomplishment, varying pay: some draw Tls. 8 monthly, others Tls. 12 monthly, some Tls. 15 monthly, and others Tls. 18 per month. All are fed at the college.

If they pass final examinations and are admitted to stations, they begin at Tls. 10 per month pay, but may rise to \$50 wages monthly, in addition to free quarters.

The line of the State are for Imperial or strategic purposes, and are apart from those of the Canton Telegraph Company. Probably the simplest telegraph is the one which is necessary for the Government to communicate with the provinces, and to receive news from the various parts of the Empire.

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If any graves shall be in the way of the new line, the owner must in each case find a site and remove the coffin, and the price of the new one thus brought will be paid by Government.

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THE SPANIARDS IN SOLOO.

Fighting has been going on between the Spaniards and the natives of Solo. The island has never yet been brought under complete domination the town of Jolo has been in fact the only part in which Spanish authority was fully recognized.

Recently an expedition was sent to the island, after the completion of the operations in Mindanao. A telegram despatched by the Governor-General of the Philippines to the Spanish Consul stated that the Spanish Consul General Arches, Governor of Solo, with 500 men had obtained a complete victory over the Moros at Maibang, taking two platoons of soldiers, capturing their guns, and inflicting great loss in dead and wounded. Maibang was reduced to ashes. The Chinese quarter was respected and the Spaniards were of their own free will, conducted into the fort at Jolo as neutrals. Sultan Sulayman was killed in the battle, and the Spaniards also suffered considerable loss.

On the 8th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

About half past seven on the 8th inst. a loud report was heard in the neighbourhood of Jolo. It was reported that the Chinese quarter had been set on fire, and that the Spaniards had been driven out of the town.

On the 9th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 10th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 11th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 12th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 13th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 14th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 15th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 16th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 17th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 18th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 19th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 20th inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 21st inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was accordingly remanded till the 8th. In order that he may be held responsible for the damage done to the Chinese quarter, he was remanded to the Central Police Station.

On the 22nd inst. a man made a report at the Central Police Station that another man, Ng Wei had demanded money of him with men, at a house in the Hollywood Road. He was taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate on the 7th inst. From his statement it appears he is not the principal, and the case was

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE Property known as "THE CLIFFS," near Mount Gong-ting the Peak.
Apply to ADAMS & JORDAN,
Hongkong, 24th February 1887. [148]

FOR SALE.

THE 100 A. T. STEAMER
"B. A. T. J. A. N."
Expected in JAPAN within a few weeks, built in Holland in 1882. Length 91 feet 7 inches. Width 18 feet 1 inch. Depth 8 feet 9 inches. Draft about 9 feet, carrying capacity 100 tons. With Compound Vertical Engines of 125 H.P. Speed 8 knots per hour.
For further particulars of Steamer, apply to J. P. H. VAN HEMERT,
No. 25.
Yokohama, 11th April, 1887. [884]

JUST RECEIVED.

GUARANTEED the very best Quality HOLLAND GENEVER or GIN in Cases of One Dozen or less. White Crystal Glass Bottles, Key Brandy. Also GENEVER in Stone Bottles and PUMERANZ BITTERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARRIAGES, SHOT, &c., &c.

The RISING HOPE SHIP TOBACCO from Nels (Rotterdam).

J. F. SCHAEFFER,
21, & 22, Pottenger Street.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. ELDISIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880. WHITE SEAL. \$2.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts. \$2.25 per case of 2 dozen pints.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co., CLARET, GRAND VIN LIEVILLE, \$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts. CLARET, CHATEAU LAPOZE, \$13. per case of 1 dozen quarts. \$14. per case of 2 dozen pints.

PONTEC CANET, \$9.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts. PALMER MARCHAL, \$7.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts. \$8.50. per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT, \$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts. JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, \$8. per case of 1 dozen bottles.

F. CUTLER PALMER & Co., WINES AND SPIRITS. SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [19]

FOR SALE.

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